

district of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit,
July Term, 1809.
Ephraim Paine, complainant,
vs.
Mordecai Miller, defendant.

the defendant Ephraim Paine, not having appeared and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Paine is not an inhabitant of the district of Columbia, it is ordered, that the said complaint, Ephraim Paine, do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the said Mordecai Miller, do not remove the said Paine, or the estate or effects in his hands, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively, in the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the county.

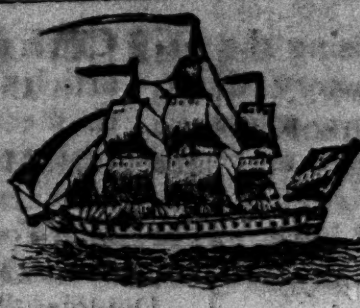
A copy, Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 28.
district of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit,
July Term, 1809.
George Youngs Trustee, &c., complainant,
vs.
John Dunnington & Geo. Lawrence, defendants.

The defendant Lawson Dunnington, having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the defendant Lawson Dunnington is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Lawson Dunnington do appear here on the first day of next term, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Geo. Lawrence, do appear here, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Lawson Dunnington until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the house of said county.

A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 29.
TO MILLERS.
I HAVE invented a machine called a Rubber, for which I obtained a patent the first day of this month. This machine is seen in operation in the mill of Nathaniel Ellicott, Occoquan. Those millers who have not an opportunity of visiting Occoquan, may be fully informed by applying to Mr. Ellicott by letter. My intention, I do verily believe is upon entire principles, the cost of erecting it is a trifle, the materials of which it is composed, obtainable in any part of our country, and in a simple in the extreme: any workman of common capacity will be enabled to construct it from description only. Practical millers, that in a great proportion of the cases that comes to market (from the mill) is stacked in the fields by the farmer, exposed to the weather) a number of good and unsound grains mingle with the mass, and has eluded the ingenuity of the miller to separate it from the sound grain. They also know those unsound grains materially the taste and color of flour made from them. This machine not only frees the wheat of chaff, dirt, &c. but does also take from it every unsound grain, from cause soever it may have been injured. The machine will not let any unsound grain pass it—millers may have their screen much finer than hitherto used, and save considerably—it will also be that the grain in passing the rubber, is cleaned, and that even the eyes of grain are directed perfectly clean of dust and instances having occurred of flour obtained, saying much more in favor of the new invention than the public are willing to admit after trial—I hope it will be a sufficient apology for my taking a different course for the privilege of using the rubber, fifty dollars for each pair of wheels the mill contains.

James Deneale.
August 19.
Printing in all its variety
executed at this office.

Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



Commercial & Political.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1809.

[No. 2589.]

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be purchased at the lowest limitation prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

THE INTRIGUES

OF
The Queen of Spain
WITH THE

Prince of Peace and others.

Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Painter, who alone can be acquainted with the intrigues and amors of the above personages.

For sale by
Cotton & Stewart.

Subscribers
TO SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS,
are respectfully informed that their books are ready for delivery at the subscriber's store.

Robert Gray.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our land, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.

FRESH FRUIT.

Subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,
35 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rouffett's CIGARS warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappoe do. Coarse and Fine,
30 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
50 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES for sale.

TO HIRE,

By the month or year,
A Negro Man, a sailor.—He will be hired if taken by the year.

Enquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.

Joseph Riddle.

NOTICE.

IN OBEDIENCE to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, between Lyle, Datzel, and others, complainants; and Robert Lyle's heirs, defendants, directing the subscriber to take possession of that portion of the real estate of Robert Lyle, the said Robert Lyle, deceased, allotted to the complainant, and rent the same out for the benefit of the concerned—I will rent the three story Brick Store and Dwelling House lately occupied by Captain Oliver P. Findlay, on Fairfax-street, and immediate possession may be had.

G. Deneale, Comr.

PRIME NEW YORK PORK,

FOR SALE BY
Trueman Brashears.
August 26.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
One elegant London made Patent PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.

One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.

ON HAND,

One plain home-made do. a little used.
August 9.

FOR SALE,

Or to be rented for a term of years, or on perpetual ground rent.

A number of well built brick houses, several of which are immediately tenantable, situated on Greenleaf's Point.

ALSO,
House Lots in almost every part of the city.

Apply to
James Greenleaf,
Or, in his absence, to
Samuel Elliot, jun.
Washington City, July 6—12. d8w

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10.

John G. Ladd,

Has just received and offers for sale,
30 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, of the ship Arthur's cargo imported in June last.

ALSO,

2 pipes & half pipes choice old Port Wine.
10 boxes ladies' Morocco Shoes.
200 casks fresh Stone Lime.
August 22.

Just Received, and now offered for sale,
A few Pots W. India Sweetmeats, viz.

Orange Peel,
Mamey Apple,
Pine Apple,
Ginger.

IN POTS.

Guava Jelly in pots and boxes.
Tamarinds.
Excellent Lemons in boxes.
Limes, and Oranges.
Smoked and pickled Salmon.
Sausages and Tongues.
Pickling Vinegar, and Groceries as usual.

Thos. Patten.

August 22.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town Ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 2.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity.

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land, Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to
John Longden.

May 13.

PUBLIC SALE.

The sale at the Washington Bridge has been postponed on account of the weather, until FRIDAY the 8th. On which day, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be sold, Scow, Boats, Sheds, Tools, Blankets, &c.

Terms of sale, cash for all sums under 20 dollars, and notes with good endorsers at 60 days for all sums over this amount.

By order of the President and Directors,

Samuel Elliot.

N. L. & H. M. QUEEN,

Auctioneers.

September 5.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the head of King-street and near to good water. Apply to
James Sanderfon.

August 30.

A valuable Blacksmith and his Wife for Sale.

FOR SALE, a valuable BLACKSMITH, who is also a pretty good Carpenter, with his WIFE.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 31.

Marshall's Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 18th day of September next, in the court-house square, at 8 o'clock, in the morning, by virtue of an order of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, all the right and interest of John Gooding, in and to a certain Negro Man Slave, who has been suffered to go at large and hire himself out contrary to law.

R. Mofs, D. M.

August 26—28.

Coppersmith & Tin-Plate-Worker.

THE subscriber continues to make and repair all kinds of COPPER & TIN WARE, and also carries on the BRASS-FOUNDERS' BUSINESS under the direction of William Fletcher, and will execute any work in that line.

FOR SALE,

15 boxes 10 by 12, and 15 do. 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass, of a good quality.

TO LET,

The House on Fairfax-street, occupied by myself, which is made to accommodate one or two families—I will give a lease on moderate terms. Also, the Brick House on the corner of Prince and Royal-streets, and one Blacksmith's Shop with a set of Tools.

For Sale or to Let on a Ground Rent for ever,
63 feet of Ground, fronting on King-street and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, it is situated nearly opposite the diagonal pump in a good part of the town.

The highest price will be given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass and Lead.

George M'Munn.

Who has for hire a handsome light Coach with a careful driver.

August 30.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS, Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2.

TO LEASE,

On a low ground rent for ever, and on very advantageous terms,

A VALUABLE half acre Lot of Ground, situated on Washington and Duke streets, with a fine corner Lot. There is on the said property three frame buildings, one has been used as a pot house, but could be easily altered into any thing else, as it is a large and strong building—the others are dwelling houses—They will be leased with the ground, which will be rented as it is, or laid out in lots to suit the purchaser.

Enquire of

M'Knight and Stewart.

August 31.

For Freight or Charter,

The Brig

MARIANN,

William C. Greene, Master
Burthen about 80 tons, or seven hundred and fifty barrels.

Apply to

John G. Ladd.

August 22.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner

INDEPENDENCE,

Burden 110 tons, or about 900 barrels, will proceed to any eastern port or St. Bartholomews. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

August 29.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock, in the morning, will be sold, at the late dwelling of Charles Wadsworth, deceased, on the lower end of Water street—

All the Personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting of a variety of valuable and elegant Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

James Patton, Excr.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

September 6.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,

Five contiguous Plantations,

Amounting together to about 2700 Acres, SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to Presley Thornton, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered.

The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. James Moore, who lives on them, or by Samuel Blackwell, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.

June —(8)

Land for Sale.

GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell from about fifty to sixty acres of Land lying in this county, and binding upon the road now opening from Geo. Town to Alexandria. This land is elegantly situated in point of building sites, and has the further advantage of being furnished with delightful water, and from its high elevated situation the benefit of the most salubrious air. If necessary this property will be laid out in lots so as to suit those who may be inclined to purchase. Applications to be made to JOHN LUKE, Esq. or to

Charles Alexander,

(Son of Philip.)

Alexandria County, July 19.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hook, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,

John Muncafer.

Executors.

March 25.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

Observations on the influence of Soil and Climate upon WOOL; from which is deduced a certain and easy method of improving the quality of English Clothing Wools, and preserving the health of Sheep; with hints for the management of Sheep after shearing: an enquiry into the structure, growth, and formation of wool and hair; and remarks on the means by which the Spanish breed of Sheep may be made to preserve the best qualities of its fleece unchanged in different climates.

By **ROBERT BAKWELL.**

With occasional Notes and Remarks, by the
RIGHT HON. LORD SOMERVILLE.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. Luccock is entitled to praise for suggesting that the coats of many tame and domestic animals might, like that of the sheep be applied to that of the loom. The sneer of assumed sapience may be excited by this suggestion, accompanied with the exclamation, "What! shear wool from the backs of bulls and asses! Was ever any idea so preposterous." Let us, however, bear in mind, that the horizon of ignorance is as contracted as the narrow bounds of its own limited experience; every thing beyond this is considered as absurd or impossible. Had these sapient sneerers lived in a period prior to the application of the labors of the silk worm to the luxury or convenience of man, with what contempt would they have treated the observer of Nature, who having remarked some of the properties of silk, and anticipated its use, had hence ventured to predict, that in some future age, the imperial purple, the royal mantle which was to invest the shoulders of the mightiest potentates, would be fabricated from the cobwebs of a grub. There is indeed no instance in the history of human industry, which would at the first sight appear more surprising than the application of this substance to the service of man. Instead of allowing ourselves to believe that what has already been done by ingenuity and perseverance is all that can be accomplished, we should rather contemplate the experience of former times, as affording us imperfect hints, which if properly attended to, may lead to future improvement, and discoveries of still greater importance.

Amongst the animals which seem suited to our climate, I would recommend an attention to the varieties of the Pacos and Vicuna. Some of these are nearly white, and I have little doubt would, with proper attention, grow a fleece free from the long coarse hair with which its downy coat is frequently intermixed. The wool when clear from these hairs, would be worth 30s per pound; and the flesh, if we may judge from the appearance of the animal, would be equal to venison.

A grazer in Leicestershire, who is also a dealer in wool, has observed that some of the Scotch cattle have upon their backs, what he called "soft woolly tufts of hair;" and he further noticed, that the cattle which had these tufts thrive better than others, and he always gave them the preference when purchasing his stock. If such varieties were attended to, and promoted, probably we might obtain from them a valuable addition to the materials on which national industry might be profitably employed. Nor can this be thought improbable, if we recollect, that a breed of oxen is said to exist in Hudson's Bay, which produces a wool finer and softer than that of the Vicuna.—We know already that the coat of the latter animal, and of the goat, the rabbit, and of the amphibious seal, have been spun and wove into cloths and shawls, some of which were of greater value than any ever produced from the wool of European sheep.

In a former chapter, I have noticed the effect of increase of food on the qualities of wool. If the Spanish sheep resist this effect longer than the English, it may arise from the peculiarity of its constitution, whereby the increase of nourishment is applied more to fattening the animal, and the production of yolk, than to the secretion of the wool-forming fluid; or its pores may more firmly resist dilation from the impetus of increased secretion; the staple of the wool may thus be grown longer, but the hair may continue equally fine. The effect

of heat, light and air, in increasing the secretions, and dilating the excretory ducts, and thus forming coarse kemps, might be explained in the same manner; and also many other peculiarities attending the growth of hair and wool; but I have already extended this article beyond my original design.

Before I conclude, it will, however, be proper to reply to an objection which may be made, against what has been here advanced respecting the structure and formation of hair and wool. I have stated their substance to be similar to that of feathers. In the latter, there is evidently a circulation and secretion carried on until the feathers have obtained their full size. This objection will be removed by an attention to the difference in the structure and growth of each. Hair or wool, when first protruded through the skin, is perfectly formed, and each part of it is of the same size which it ever after retains. But it would be impossible for any portion of the feather to be formed full grown and perfect within the skin. A tube or stem first appears, from which the other parts afterwards shoot forth and are supported and increased by circulating fluids from the parent bird. When the extremities of the feather are fully formed, they become indurated, the smaller vessels close up, and the circulating fluids recede lower and lower down, until they are at length denied all farther entrance into the quill.

[To be continued.]

From the New York Evening Post.

The extracts I shall offer this evening are not so interesting and satisfactory as those which will follow; because they only contain presumptive evidence and profess to do no more. But they are principally offered for the purpose of giving the reader the little history they contain of the time and manner of Wilkinson's introduction into the Louisiana territory, and the commencement of his infamous traffic with a foreign power to betray and sell his country for money.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. II.

"Proofs of the corruption of general James Wilkinson, and of his connection with Aaron Burr; with a full refutation of his slanderous allegations in relation to the character of the principal witness against him."

Previous to the year 1787, the port of New-Orleans was shut against the settlers on the Ohio; their crops were more than sufficient for their own supply, but agriculture could not flourish without a vent for its productions. The greatest discontents began to prevail, and little relief was then expected from a government then too feeble to afford it. Gen. Wilkinson had migrated, as he says, to that country some years before, being then, as we learn from the same source, in moderate if not indigent circumstances. In the year 1787 he planned and executed the project of opening a trade between the western country and New-Orleans, seconded by some merchants in that city. He impressed the government with a high idea of his influence in Kentucky, and used means (which in his own language it would not be necessary nor obligatory nor honorable to detail) in order to procure for himself the exclusive trade between Kentucky and New-Orleans. On this monopoly the general does not scruple to found the assertion "that at his own risk and expence he has procured for his fellow-citizens in the west, the invaluable privileges of a free trade with New-Orleans."

I prove these facts by a publication called A PLAIN TALE, and signed A KENTUCKIAN, which is found in note No. 1.—This pamphlet is acknowledged to be the general's by a letter in which he enclosed it to me (Note No. 2). But it wanted no acknowledgment, the general's style is inimitable and sets forgery at defiance. My account of his first expedition, which is annexed to his justification, is referred to by him as a true statement, and that account expressly states the privilege he obtained to be an exclusive one.

This transaction was in 1787. For some time previous to this period general Wilkinson had been trading in partnership with Isaac B. Dunn, in Kentucky. He continued unconnected as is believed with any other person until the 8th of August 1788, when a partnership was formed between Wilkinson and Dunn of the one part, and Daniel

* This "Plain Tale" begins thus:—"The following Plain Tale is republished in this form without even the knowledge of General Wilkinson, by a man who is no otherwise his friend than the dictates of truth and honor require." Behold it now comes out he wrote it himself. ED. E. P.

Clark the elder of the other part. These articles will be found at length, (No. 3.) and they establish a community of interest between the parties in a trade to be carried on between Kentucky and New-Orleans. Mr. Clark was my near relation and residing at New-Orleans, and of course had the disposal of all the produce that was sent down by his partners in Kentucky. I was then his clerk, and had an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the concern—the books are now in my possession, and important extracts from them will be hereafter referred to.

This partnership was dissolved by mutual consent on the 18th September, 1790, as appears by general Wilkinson's declaration of that date (Note 4.) The connection between Wilkinson and Dunn was also dissolved about the same time by the death of the latter. Wilkinson then connected himself with Mr. Peyton Short, and their enterprises having proved unfortunate, Wilkinson in 1791 resumed his military career.—Unable to brook a superior, or more probably afraid that the nature of his Spanish connexions would be discovered by his vigilance—the whole period of gen. Wayne's command was marked by conduct on the part of Wilkinson which was in the language of general Knox, considered as "tarnishing the military reputation of our country." (Vide extracts annexed to the Plain Tale.) In 1797 he attained the object of his intrigues and was placed at the head of the army. Here he has continued ever since, and in 1803 had the office of commissioner for receiving the transfer of the province added to his former trusts. In this character he visited New-Orleans and resided some months among his old acquaintances and friends.—His subsequent appointment to the government of Upper Louisiana, his Sabine campaign, his meritorious services at New-Orleans, and his later movements, are too notorious to need repetition. It was necessary, however, to give this short sketch of his commercial and military life during the last twenty years, in order to take a distinct view of the testimony as applicable to the different periods of his history.

The precise period at which general Wilkinson was enrolled among the pensioners of Spain, I cannot designate by any positive testimony—a strong presumption, however, may be drawn from the confession contained in the pamphlet before quoted.—He tells us that the monopoly of the trade was acquired by means which it would not be honorable to detail. The general seems to think, however, that dishonor would be attached to the disclosure, but none to the act: The world will be of a different opinion, and stamp corruption with the mark of infamy by whatever means it may be discovered. It cannot be imagined that he meant by this phrase to say he had sold himself to obtain the monopoly; he only wishes the world to understand, that the privilege was gained by bribing the governor of Louisiana, and that his delicacy was too great to betray him. The general stands much in need of this kind of indulgence, and wishes to set an example of discretion to the Spanish officers—a want of it on their part he knows would ruin him for ever.—But let any one consider the circumstances of the transaction, and then ask himself what kind of bribe was offered—what equivalent was paid for his treaty of commerce and navigation?

The Spanish government at that time refused to acknowledge the slightest pretext of right in the United States to the navigation of the Mississippi. Our government considered their own pretensions, or their means of enforcing them, so weak, that it was proposed in their councils to abandon the exercise of the right for 25 years, in order to have it acknowledged after that period. This was a favorite point with the Spanish government. Their minister was intriguing in the United States—their cabinet was at work in Europe, and while every engine was set at work to block up the navigation of the Mississippi, can it be supposed that a few thousand dollars paid to a governor of New-Orleans would have counteracted these important projects, or that he would have dared to hazard his office and his life for any pecuniary consideration an individual had to offer? The idea is absurd; but if the governor was open to corruption, what was the bribe which Wilkinson had to offer? By his own story he came poor to Kentucky in the latter part of the year 1783, in the beginning of 1787 he went to New-Orleans. Three years of a most favorable commerce on a very small capital, in a country professedly poor, and having no outlet for its produce, could not have put Mr. Wilkinson in a situation to offer an equivalent in money to a Spanish governor for the risk of his place, his fortune and his fame. But his commerce was not favorable, his "hopes" were, by his own confession, "jeopardized, and he determined to look abroad for what he had not found at home;" which I suppose in Eng-

lish means that he was a bankrupt, and being afraid of his creditors in Kentucky, went down the Mississippi to seek fortune and avoid their suits.

It is clear, then, from these circumstances, that Wilkinson could not have been the Spanish officers have been money; what then were the respectable considerations of this bargain, this whole trade of the Ohio to New-Orleans? Plainly, that the trade of the country should be liberated at the expense of the allegiance of the inhabitants—and as Wilkinson was represented as a man of influence, the monopoly was put into his hands: and probably the pension was given and paid in advance as a capital to commence trade. No other explanation reconcile the caution of the Spanish character, especially in affairs of state, with the decisive step taken by Miro and petitioned in by his successors, of yielding the whole of national contention without orders without a struggle. At this period the cypher was formed. We have it from general himself; and by a fatality of expression he calls this "his first engagement."* It must be confessed, that when he intended to express a connection in of treason, this was the kind of engagement with which the general was familiar. The manner in which this cypher is spoken of shows that it was for some purpose of corruption. It was formed, Wilkinson, about the time of "his first engagement," that is, in 1787, with a Spanish governor, and is transmitted four years afterwards, among the arcana of the office, his successor. It is used by him and delivered with the archives. For what purpose was this cypher formed? "More of the security of the communications of a friend than my own," says gen. Wilkinson. But why did those communications require secrecy? If the only connection was which arose out of the permission to trade it would have required no subsequent communication what-ever.

The permission once given, the monopoly once settled, the bribe as is insinuated paid, the thing was at an end; no further correspondence was necessary, at least in cypher. It would have been a superfluous trouble for the Baron de Carondelet to pore over a pocket dictionary for three hours in order to decypher the important intelligence, that on such a day a scow filled with hogs or a boat load of tobacco might be expected in town. If the object were friendly correspondence, there might be some reasons for the precaution, and might not be improper to hide the delicate effusions of these congenial souls from the indiscreet eye of the public. But why this was the little dictionary handed over to his successor, when the "general's friend the country?" This friendship, however, was probably an appendage to the office, and the little dictionary a talisman that kept the general's affections always fixed upon his possessor.

The connection thus formed, and the means of continuing it thus secured, Mr. Wilkinson returned through the Atlantic states to the Ohio. He probably labored zealously in his new mission, for in spite of the monopoly his own affairs went to wreck and those of his newly adopted country flourished. The seeds of disaffection were sown by a skilful hand, and men who stood high in the estimation of their country, are now discovered to have been the hirelings of Spain.

* Plain Tale.
(To be continued.)

Public Sale.

Under the authority of a decree of the honorable circuit court of the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will expose to public sale for cash, at the coffee house, Monday the 25th instant.

A LOT OF GROUND.

ON the east side of Washington street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet seven inches to the southward of King street extending thence northwardly on Washington street 20 feet in front, and running back 10 feet 5 inches. On this lot is erected a comfortable dwelling house; the whole subject to an annual ground rent of six pounds.

George Deneale,
R. I. Taylor.

September 2.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine and Trawl Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sailing and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces Also, Tarr'd Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

FORE

(KIA NOR)

SUPPLE

TO THE LOND

TUESDAY, J

in account of the Battle on the March field, on May, 1809, between of Austria, generalissimo an armies, in allied armies.

[CONTINU

In this situation of resolved to collect his hill Bisamberg, and rest, which after so nrg ntly wanted. T convenience of water, Russ, a rivulet, which ground covered with advanced guards pushed Danube, in order to obs river, which he had a r from Nussdorf, to wha Lacke, but with so litt talion of his advanced The chain of the outpos left side as far as the right to Krems; this p were occupied by some head quarters of the ar 16th May, at Ebersdor leading to Brunn.

On the 19th the ou the enemy had taken p island of Lobau, with miles of Vienna; that ed there every hour, an be employed in throwi great arm of the Danu From the top of the B of the opposite country veloped in a cloud of d arms evinced a general beyond Summering, to dorf, whither, accordi the emperor Napoleon head quarters, and was ening—and promoting crossing the river.

On the following m the archduke resolved island, and employed f of the advanced guard, of field marshal lieut. supported by some reg

The isle of Lobau place of arms, which miles long, and four an being separated by a la nule from the right ba the building of a bridg by ground covered by extent of the island aff sending troops and ord points of it, that the pa

her arm to the large pla be made good by force

It was soon perceiv the enemy's columns w the island, and placed support the second pa tated a serious attack. sustained a tolerably w the cavalry routed the enemy, which debou grounds on the edge o evening; upon which intention was not to p the enemy, but to att day, retreated with his and ordered the advan

to Maas, according a extend himself.

On the 21st at day ordered his army und it in two lines on the Geraderf, and betwe the rivulet Russ. Th Hiller formed the ri mersdorf; on its left gen. of cavalry count next to that the corp Hohenzollern, in the

agram. The corps was posted by battalio Russback on the rivu Wagram strongly oc security of the left heights beyond that serve. The whole c before had advanced prince Lichenstein by ed back into the line the space intervening of prince Hohenzoll

prince Rosenberg. The vast plain of M a carpet before the fro

h means that he was a bankrupt, and
ing afraid of his creditors in Kentu
ent down the Mississippi to seek his
ne and avoid their suits.

It is clear, then, from these circum
s, that Wilkinson could not offer
ould the Spanish officers have been
oney; what then were the respective
derations of this bargain, this gran
e whole trade of the Ohio to New
ns? Plainly, that the trade of the
egiance of the inhabitants—and as
son was represented as a man of
fluence, the monopoly was put into
nds: and probably the pension was
en and paid in advance as a capital
mmence trade. No other explanation
concile the caution of the Spanish
ter, especially in affairs of state, with
sive step taken by Miro and perseve
by his successors, of yielding the ob
national contention without orders
hout a struggle. At this period to
her was formed. We have it from
eral himself; and by a fatality of
ssion he calls this "his first enga
t." It must be confessed, that when
intended to express a connection in
and or treason, this was the kind of
ement with which the general was
iliar. The manner in which this cy
oken of shows that it was for some
e of corruption. It was formed, as
kinson, about the time of "his first
ernor," that is, in 1787, with a Span
ernor, and is transmitted four years
ards, among the arcana of the office
uccessor. It is used by him and ag
vered with the archives. For what
was this cypher formed? "More
ecurity of the communications of
d than my own," says gen. Wilkin
why did those communications requ
ey? If the only connection was
h arose out of the permission to tra
ould have required no subsequent
ication what-ever.

the permission once given, the mon
settled, the bribe as is insinuated
the thing was at an end; no fur
espondence was necessary, at least
pher. It would have been a super
rouble for the Baron de Carondelet
over a pocket dictionary for three
der to decipher the important int
e, that on such a day a scow filled
or a boat load of tobacco might be
ed in town. If the object were me
dly correspondence, there might
reasons for the precaution, and
not be improper to hide the delic
ons of these congenial souls from
reet eye of the public. But why th
he little dictionary handed over to
ssor, when the "general's friend
untry?" This friendship, howeve
probably an appendage to the office,
tle dictionary a talisman that kept
al's affections always fixed upon
ssor.

the connection thus formed, and th
of continuing it thus secured, M
nson returned through the Atlantic
to the Ohio. He probably labor
asly in his new mission, for in spite
monopoly his own affairs went to wre
ose of his newly adopted country.
The seeds of disaffection we
y a skilful hand, and men who th
high in the estimation of their cou
re now discovered to have been th
gs of Spain.

tain Tale.
(To be continued.)

Public Sale.
the authority of a decree of the hono
ircuit court of the district of Colum
held at Alexandria; the subscribers r
se to public sale for cash, at the coff
e, Monday the 25th instant.

LOT OF GROUND,
the east side of Washington street, be
inning at the distance of 156 feet
ches to the southward of King street
thence northwardly on Washington
0 feet in front, and running back 1
ches. On this lot is erected a com
dwelling house; the whole subject
al ground rent of six pounds.

**George Deneale,
R. I. Taylor.**

SEINE ROPE.

subscriber manufactures and has fo
his house on Washington-street, opp
Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery. Seine
ling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine's Sew
ine, Shad & Herring Twine; Sack
Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Trac
arred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

ary 2.

FOREIGN.

(VIA NORFOLK.)

**SUPPLEMENT
TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, JULY 11.**

*On account of the Battle fought near Aspern,
on the Marchfeld, on the 21st and 22d of
May, 1809, between the archduke Charles
of Austria, generalissimo of the Imperial
armies, and the emperor Napo
leon, commander in chief of the French and
allied armies.*

[CONTINUED.]

In this situation of affairs the archduke
resolved to collect his army at the foot of
the hill Bisamberg, and allow it a few days
rest, which after so many forced marches
was greatly wanted. The cavalry, for the
convenience of water, was posted along the
river, a rivulet, which is concealed by
ground covered with bushes, and the
advanced guards pushed forward to the
Danube, in order to observe the movements
of the enemy, and prevent his passing the
river, which he had already attempted to do
from Nussdorf, to what is called the Black
Lacke, but with so little success, that a bat
talion of his advanced guard was taken.—
The chain of the outposts extended on the
left side as far as the March, and on the
right to Krems; this place and Presburg
were occupied by some battalions; and the
head quarters of the archduke were, on the
16th May, at Ebersdorf near the high road
leading to Bruun.

On the 19th the outposts reported that
the enemy had taken possession of the great
island of Lobau, within about six English
miles of Vienna; that his numbers increas
ed there every hour; and that he seemed to
be employed in throwing a bridge across the
great arm of the Danube behind the island.
From the top of the Bisamberg, the whole
of the opposite country appeared to be en
veloped in a cloud of dust, and the glitter
of arms evinced a general movement of troops
beyond Summering, towards Kaiser-Ebers
dorf; whither, according to later accounts
the emperor Napoleon had removed his
head quarters, and was by his presence hast
ening and promoting the preparations for
crossing the river.

On the following morning at day break,
the archduke resolved to reconnoitre the
island, and employed for this purpose part
of the advanced guard, under the command
of field marshal lieutenant colon Klenau,
supported by some regiments of cavalry.
The island of Lobau forms a convenient
place of arms, which is about six English
miles long, and four and a half broad, and
being separated by a large arm of the Da
nube from the right bank, nothing prevents
the building of a bridge, which is concealed
by ground covered by bushes; and the great
extent of the island affords the advantage
of sending troops and ordnance from so many
points of it, that the passage across the sm
aller arm to the large plain of Marchfeld, may
be made good by force of arms.

It was soon perceived by the strength of
the enemy's columns which advanced upon
the island, and placed their cannon so as to
support the second passage, that he medi
ated a serious attack. The advanced guard
sustained a tolerably warm engagement, and
the cavalry routed the first division of the
enemy, which debouched from the low
grounds on the edge of the river, late in the
evening; upon which the archduke, whose
intention was not to prevent the passage of
the enemy, but to attack him the following
day, retreated with his cavalry to Anderklaa,
and ordered the advanced troops to fall back
to Maas, according as the enemy should
extend himself.

On the 21st at day-break, the archduke
ordered his army under arms, and formed
it in two lines on the rising ground behind
Gerardorf, and between the Bisam-hill and
the rivulet Russ. The corps of lieutenant
Hiller formed the right wing near Stam
mersdorf; on its left was the corps of the
gen. of cavalry count Bellegarde, and the
next to that the corps of lieutenant prince
Hohenzollern, in the Allignment of Deutsch
Wagram. The corps of prince Rosenberg
was posted by battalions in columns on the
Russack on the rivulet Russ, kept Deutsch
Wagram strongly occupied, having, for the
security of the left wing, placed on the
heights beyond that place a division en re
serve. The whole cavalry, which the day
before had advanced under the command of
prince Lichtenstein by Anderklaa, was call
ed back into the line, filling, in two lines,
the space intervening between the left wing
of prince Hohenzollern and the right of
prince Rosenberg.

The vast plain of Marchfeld spread like
a carpet before the front of the line, and ap

peared, by the absence of every obstruction,
to be destined to form the theatre of great
events. The grenadiers remained in re
serve near Sciering, and the corps of the
gen. of artillery prince of Reuss kept the
Bisam-hill, and the low bushy ground al
ong the Danube strongly occupied. Part
of it was still left near Kerma, and the corps
being almost broke up by having so many of
its divisions detached to so considerable a
distance.

At 9 o'clock, the archduke ordered the
arms to be piled, and the troops to dine.—
The piquet of observation on the Bisam
hill reported that the bridge across the Da
nube behind the isle of Locau, being now
quite finished, was plainly perceivable, and
that troops were without intermission seen
filing off over it, as well as passing in boats
to the isle. The outposts, likewise, gave
information, of the gradual augmentation
of the enemy in the town of Enzersdorf,
and in the villages of Essling and Aspern,
and of his advancing towards Hirschste
ren.

The archduke Charles now thought that
the moment for giving battle had arrived,
and hastened to Gerardorf, where the chief
his quarter master general's staff, gen. Ba
ron Wimpfen, sketched out the following
plan.

*Plan of attack upon the hostile army on its
march between Isling and Aspern, and to
wards Hirschstetten.*

The attack to be made in five columns.
The first column, or the column of the right
wing, formed by the corps of lieutenant ge
neral Hiller. It will advance from its pre
sent position in the direction between the
point and Leopold along the nearest arms
of the Danube, pass along the left bank to
wards Stadelau and Aspern, keep constant
ly near the Danube and the meadows bor
dering upon it, and is vigorously to repulse
the enemy, who most likely will meet it on
the same road, and to drive it from the left
bank. This column must not suffer its pro
gress to be impeded by the batteries which
the enemy perhaps may have erected on the
islands, but must endeavor to silence them
by its cannon, and spiritedly continue to ad
vance.

The second column consists of the corps
of the general of cavalry, count Bellegarde;
having Gerardorf to the left, it will march
towards Leopoldau, endeavor to join the
first column on the right, advance upon Ka
gran, and then, conjointly with the third co
lumn, upon the left, push forward towards
Hirschstetten.

The third column is composed of the
corps of lieutenant general prince Hohen
zollern. It will march by Suffenbrunn to
Brientlee, and from thence towards As
pern, and will endeavor to join on its right
the second column, and on its left the fourth.

The fourth column under the command
of lieutenant general prince Rosenberg, is
made up of that part of his corps which is
posted on the right bank of the rivulet Buss;
is to advance, by Anderklaa and Raschdorf,
towards Essling.

The fifth column is formed by that part
of the prince of Rosenberg's corps which
stands between Deutsch-Wagram and
Beaumersdorf. It will cross the Russ near
Beaumersdorf, leave Raschdorf and Blsch
dorf to the right, endeavor to pass to the left
round the town of Enzersdorf, and secure
its left flank by the archduke Ferdinand's
regiment of hussars.

The cavalry reserve under the command
of gen. prince Lichtenstein to march by the
way of Anderklaa, without coming in con
tact with the fourth column, between Rasch
dorf and Brientlee, and strait on to the
New Inn, keeping continually at such a dis
tance between the heads of the third and
fourth columns as, in case of necessity, to
be near at hand for the purpose of repelling
the main body of the enemy's cavalry.

The grenadier corps of reserve to march
from Sciering into the position which the
corps of Bellegarde has taken up behind
Gerardorf.

All the columns and corps will march at
12 o'clock at noon. Their second lines to
follow them at a suitable distance. Every
column to form its own advanced guard.—
The order of march, and the distribution of
the field pieces, to be left to the judgment
of the commanders of the respective corps.
The whole will march by half divisions.—
Lieut. gen. Klenau to form the advanced
guard of the 4th and 5th columns, and be
fore he advances, to suffer the heads of these
columns to come quite up to him, in order
that he may have at hand a sufficient sup
port of infantry.

The principal object in view is to drive
back the enemy entirely over the first arms
of the Danube, destroy the bridges he has
thrown over them, and occupying the bank
of the Lobau with a numerous artillery, es
pecially howitzers.

The infantry will form on the plain, in

battalions, with half divisions from the cen
tre.

His imperial highness the general in chief
recommends order, closeness during the ad
vance, and a proper use of every species of
arms. His station will be with the second
column.

GERARDORF, May 21, 1809.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary
of the Treasury have returned to Washing
ton.

Mr. Erskine, the British Minister arriv
ed at the city on Monday morning.

Mr. Jackson the British Envoy, has ar
rived at Annapolis.

[Communicated for the Federal Gazette.]
Extract of a letter from Mr. L. F. Von Hol
len, dated

HAMBRO' July 21, 1809.

"It is reported here that an English ex
pedition is destined for this part of the con
tinent. If that should be the case, and the
Elbe be open, vessels from your country
might perhaps then proceed to Hamburg, or
otherwise to Tonningen. There are French
Douaniers on the Weser, Jade and at East
Friesland; but it is not yet determined what
steps the Dutch government will take re
specting American vessels.

To day all these prospects seem to vanish.
It is reported here that the Austrians, after
having been defeated by the French on the
Danube, were compelled to sign an armis
tice very disadvantageous to them; French
troops it is said, are marching towards the
coast, in order to prevent the British in car
rying on a trade.

"In consequence of these reports, the pri
ces of American and West India produce
had risen considerably. A trade might now
withstanding, be carried on to Tonningen,
and I advise you to do so, provided the
British do not prevent you from it."

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig
Inca, Mezick, in 35 days from the Isle of
Svit, Denmark, which place he left on the
30th of July. We have been favored with
a file of Copenhagen papers down to the
15th July, from which we shall give trans
lations to-morrow.

Capt. Mezick informs, that he had read
the French bulletin giving an account of a
very severe engagement between the em
peror Napoleon and the archduke Charles.
The French crossed the Danube on three
bridges which were previously completed,
and commenced the engagement on the 2d
of July. The battle continued four days
successively. The archduke Charles was
badly wounded, and fled with 40,000 men
into Bohemia, leaving 60,000 Austrians on
the field of battle. The French stated their
own loss to be comparatively trifling. On
the 8th of July an armistice was concluded
for four weeks, and Bonaparte was in pos
session of all the strong holds in Austria.—
It was not known where the emperor of
Austria was. The Russians occupied a
great part of Galicia, but had not formed a
junction with the French.

A few English ships of war, with 800
troops on board, took possession of Cuxha
ven the same day the battle commenced be
tween the French and Austrians, and as
there were no French troops in the neigh
borhood, were still in possession, from
whence they carried on a great smuggling
trade with the continent.

Captain M. had not heard any thing of
the grand English expedition sailing, or of
its destination.

The Danish government appear very
friendly towards American vessels arriving
in safety in Danish ports, but their priva
teers take every American vessel they come
across whether bound to Danish ports or
not. Their privateersmen, in conjunction
with corrupt judges, are complete pirates,
over whom the government exercises very
little control. These privateers generally
mount from one to four guns, and with a
small force are easily resisted.

Out of 100 American vessels so called,
arriving in Russia 98 had been condemned.

The Inca sailed from this port immedi
ately after the raising of the embargo, and
arrived at Tonningen the beginning of May,
from whence she proceeded to Sylt. In con
sequence of raising the embargo only two A-

missioners to hold an election in the second
ward on Friday the 15th inst. at the Com
cil Chamber, to elect a member of the Com
mon Council for said ward, in the place of
James M'Guire, resigned.

ADAM LYNN, c. c.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Washington and
Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby
informed, that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT.
is declared on the Capital Stock of the said
Company for the half year ending the fourth
instant, and will be ready to be paid to them
or their legal representatives, at the Bank of
Potomac, on TUESDAY next.

By order of the Board,

G. DENEALE, President.

September 6.

Baltimore College Lottery.

The price of tickets in the above Lottery
will on Monday next be raised to \$11 and on
the first of October to \$14 50.

The drawing commences the first Monday
in November.

Present price of tickets \$10 50.

For sale by

R. GRAY.

Sept. 7.

New Publications.

Just received, for sale, by JAMES KENNEDY
sen. Bookseller, King-street.

Caledonian Sketches, by sir John Carr.
Mrs. Grant's memoirs of an American
Lady.

Letters from the Mountains.
Dean's Analytical Guide to Penmanship:
Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Harriott's Struggles.
Owenson's Patriotic Sketches of Ireland.
Exiles of Siberia.

And the last edition of that much admired work,
Conversations on Chemistry.

With additions on the arts of dyeing—tanning
and currying.

ALSO,

Some of the best School Books and Sta
tionary, particularly, the finest quality of Let
ter paper, best Wrapping paper and quills.

Sept. 6.

* I wish to take a YOUNG
MAN that can come well recommended, to
learn the Druggist business.

William Harper, jun.

September 6.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting
Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified
that another instalment of TEN DOLLARS
on each share, is called for and must be paid
to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of
September next.

By order of the President and Directors,

John Hooff, Treasurer.

August 24—25.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY EVENING,

SEPTEMBER 7.

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A CELEBRATED PLAY IN FIVE ACTS

CALLED,

ABELLINO,

THE GREAT BANDIT.

To which will be added

(SECOND AND LAST TIME)

A Grand serious Pantomime Ballad in two acts,
CALLED,

CALLED,

The Death of Captain Cook.

As performed at Covent Garden Theatre, up
wards of 500 nights to overflowing houses.
New Dresses and Decorations.
The Pantomime revived under the direction
of Mr Francis.

With the Overtures and French Music, as
composed by M. Rochemont—being an ex
act representation of the manners and cus
toms of the natives of Owyhee, in the Paci
fic Ocean.

NATIVES.

Terebo, king of
Owyhee, Mr. Cross.
High Priest, Briers.
Perrea, Harris.
Koah, Jefferson.
Principal Natives, Messrs. Jacobs, Wil
mot, Miller, &c.

Email, Mrs. Wilmot.
Female Natives, Jacobs, Mr.
Downie, Mrs. Peti
Miss Petit, &c.

EUROPEANS.

Captain Cook, Mr. McKenzie.
Lieut. Marines, Downie.
Lieutenant, Cone.
Sailors,

COTTON.

30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON;
for sale by the subscriber, at a very moder
ate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseh H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Scheme of a Lottery, For founding a College in Baltimore.

2 prizes of	20,000	is	40,000
3	10,000		30,000
3	5,000		15,000
2	2,500		5,000
10	1,000		10,000
15	500		7,500
20	200		4,000
30	100		3,000
100	50		5,000
200	20		4,000
3500	15		52,500
3500	12		42,000

7405 Prizes. } Not two to a Prize,
14595 Blanks. }
Of the above Prizes the following are stationary:

First drawn Ticket	500
First do. after 1000 Tickets	500
First do. 2000	500
First do. 3000	500
First do. 4000	500
First do. 5000	500
First do. 6000	500
First do. 7000	500
First do. 8000	500
First do. 9000	500
First do. 10000	500
First do. 11000	1000
First do. 12000	1000
First do. 13000	5000
First do. 14000	1000
First do. 15000	1000
First do. 16000	10000
First do. 17000	1000
First do. 18000	1000
First do. 19000	1000
First do. 20000	1000
First do. 21000	1000
Last drawn Ticket	1000

The above Lottery commences drawing on the first Monday in November next, and will be continued regularly at the rate of fifteen hundred tickets each week until finished—prizes in the late New-York and Baltimore lotteries, taken in payment for tickets in this.

A correct list of the drawing will be received two or three times a week, and all tickets sold by the subscriber examined free of expense.

Present price of tickets, Ten Dollars Fifty Cents; but will in a few days be raised to Eleven Dollars—

For sale by

Robert Gray.

August 8.

A further Proof

Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do hereby recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann McCarren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsen, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. McKenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rhoades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey Furrer, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return. I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,

Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.

N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

Wm. C. Newton.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE YARWOOD'S Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloths in the same way with boiling suds, after rubbing a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloths; then rinse them in the machine in warm or cold water.

PROPOSALS,

BY
KIMBER AND CONRAD,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND
JAMES KENNEDY, SENIOR,
ALEXANDRIA,
For publishing by Subscription,
A GENERAL COLLECTION

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:

Forming a complete History, of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books Voyages and Travels: And illustrated adorned with numerous Engravings.

BY JOHN PINKERTON,
AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed, in quarto, on a fine paper and with a new type; and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

It is expected the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes, each containing between eight and nine hundred pages of letter press, besides several elegant engravings.

A quarter of a volume, or one number, is proposed to be published on the first day of every month, at 2 dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

A list of the names of such as patronise this valuable work by subscription, will be published in the last volume.

The English edition sells at 14 dollars a volume.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, Alexandria, July 7.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB t No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Soucheong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Ten erliffe, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northey-Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Choclate, Rice

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-

mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenna

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords

and Lines, &c. &c.

tober 18.

Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable the United States circuit court for the district of Columbia, sitting in Alexandria, on Saturday, the seventh day of OCTOBER next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell, on the premises, at public vendue, for ready money, to the highest bidder, those four adjoining Lots, or pieces of ground, as distinguished on a plan thereof in my hands, by the numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, lying on the west side of Royal street and north of Wolfe-street, extending from the intersection of said streets and binding therewith 100 feet on Royal street and 99 feet 5 inches on Wolfe street.

Colin Auld, Commr.

August 31.

2awts

To Builders.

FOUR LOTS, delightfully situated at the head of Washington street, in a genteel and agreeable neighborhood, each 25 feet front by 110 deep to an alley 25 feet wide, will be given for ever in fee simple, to any person or persons, who, within a reasonable time, will erect thereon four neat, substantial, two story, brick dwelling houses, of uniform fronts, with no other reservation to the present proprietor than the privilege of building up to the gable ends. If space be wanted for a large garden the adjacent ground will be leased very low, until built upon.—For further particulars

Apply to the Printer.

August 23.

coff

Domestic Manufactures.

THE subscriber proposes erecting at the Centre Mills, near Alexandria, a Machine for carding Wool, and expects to have it ready to run by the 30th of the present month. It will card the wool and form it into rolls for the spinning wheel, or into batts for hatters, or other purposes. The advantage of having wool prepared by these machines for the purpose of manufacturing it into yarn over that which is carded by hand, is generally acknowledged, as being the cheapest and most perfect in its operation. Those persons who may incline to give encouragement to this establishment, may depend on the utmost punctuality as to time and unremitting attention in the execution of the work. The wool when carded into rolls will be packed in such manner as to preserve it in the most perfect state for spinning, and may be transported any reasonable distance without injury. Wool, sent to the carder, must be clean washed, clear of burrs, small sticks or other extraneous matter, and assorted in such manner as may suit the owner; and each quality shall be kept separate. The expense of carding will be eight cents for that which is made into rolls, and five cents for batts per lb. payable at the time of delivering, or payment will be received in wool of good quality at 40 cents per pound, as may suit the convenience of the owner.

George Drinker.

August 19.

co

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations.

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.

Do inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's

Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Pa-

per, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco,

Madder, Copperas, Seal Leather, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families,

a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats,

Paister of Paris, &c.

April 17

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